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Transfers were never successfully made to "hard," that is, well water. I never used distilled water but simply rain or city tap water.

Experiments made with Sticklebacks.—*Gasterosteus aculeatus* and *pungitius* and *Apeltes quadracus* also bear transfer which may ordinarily be made quite suddenly and without great loss. I transferred back an *aculeatus* directly from fresh to salt water; it survived only a few days, but as it was a spent male (in the fresh water) this may not be considered a fair test.

Suddenly transferred fishes drop to the bottom of the tank and slowly move about after some time; this is due to the difference in density chiefly, but differences in the temperatures of the water also have this effect, though it is sooner overcome.

EUGENE SMITH

HOBOKEN, N. J.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Flora of Boulder, Colorado and Vicinity.

By FRANCIS POTTER DANIELS. Volume II., No. 2, University of Missouri Studies. Price, \$1.50.

The author of this excellent piece of work is not a professional botanist but a specialist in Romance languages. While engaged in teaching French in the summer session of the University of Colorado in 1906 he made the collections upon which the present report is based. Through the University of Missouri, with which institution Dr. Daniels was formerly connected, his book of over 300 large octavo pages has been issued as a number of the "University of Missouri Studies." It is sumptuously printed in large type with wide margins and generous spacing.

Dr. Daniels collected 1,036 species of plants during the single summer that he was in Boulder. To this number are added in his printed list some species reported from the vicinity in Rydberg's "Flora of Colorado" together with others from various sources. The total number listed seems to be about 1,240. At various points in the body of the list new species and varieties are described. It is unfortunate that because of lack of time Dr.

Daniels was unable to consult the university herbarium at Boulder. This collection, containing some 5,000 sheets of Boulder County specimens, is, therefore, not reported upon in the present publication. However, the large number of plants collected by the author himself must surely comprise a very considerable part of the flora. His list is bound to be of great use to students of the local flora.

In addition to the systematic list of species and localities there is a fifty-page introduction in which various ecological matters are discussed. This is evidently not written for the professional botanist for the language is popular, not to say "breezy." One is therefore just a bit surprised by such terms as *Ensiformes*, *Rimosæ*, etc., which, set in heavy bold-face type, stare uncompromisingly at the patient reader who may happen to be innocent of a knowledge of the classical languages.

A very full index completes this creditable publication.

FRANCIS RAMALEY

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SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity for September, 1911, contains the following articles:

"Magnetic Chart Errors and Secular Changes in the Indian Ocean," by L. A. Bauer and W. J. Peters.

"Comparisons of Magnetic Observatory Standards by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, No. II.," by J. A. Fleming.

"Data for Abruptly-beginning Magnetic Disturbances, 1906-1909, No. II.": Reports from Batavia-Buitenzorg; Zi-ka-wei and Lu-kia-pang; Kew; Mauritius; Eskdalemuir; Dehra Dun, Kodaikanal, Barrackpore and Toungoo; Tortosa; Samoa; Falmouth; De Bilt; Rud Skov; Pilar; and additional data for Potsdam; Agincourt; Porto Rico, Cheltenham, Baldwin, Sitka and Honolulu.

"Peculiar Magnetic Disturbances of December 28-31, 1908," by R. L. Faris.

"The Magnetic Character of the Year 1910," by G. van Dijk.

"Mean Values of the Magnetic Elements at Observatories," compiled by J. A. Fleming.